

HISTORY OF INDIAN CULTURE

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PROJECT PLAN

- INDIAN Culture
- INDIAN FLAG
- Major Festivals of INDIA
- ART FORMS
- GREETINGS
- CONCLUSION

INDIAN FLAG

- The National **flag** of **India** is a horizontal tricolor of
of
deep saffron (kesari) at the top, white in the
middle
and dark green at the bottom
in the ratio of 2:1:1.
The ratio of width of the
flag to its length is two to
three. In the centre of the
white band is a navy blue
wheel which represents



FESTIVALS OF INDIA

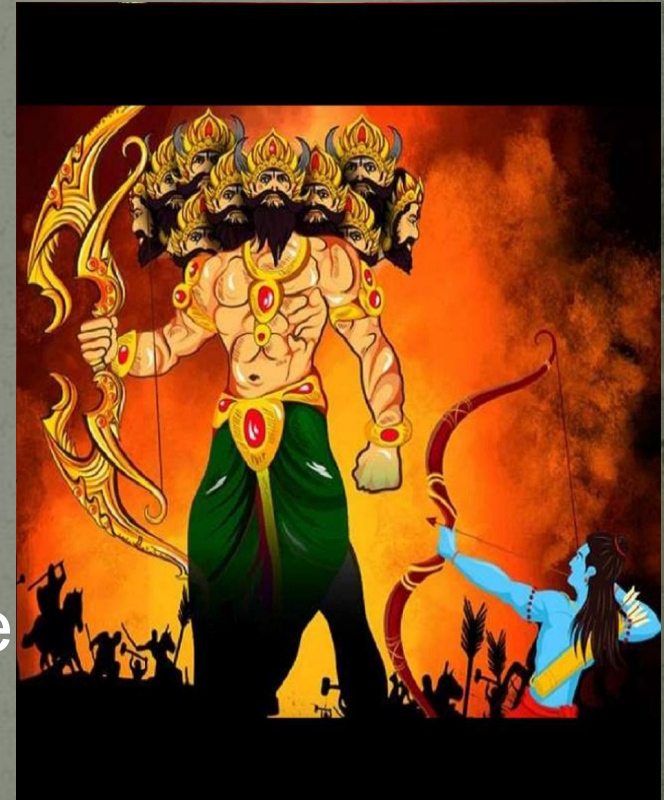
DIWALI

- Diwali is the festival of lights.
- It is mostly enjoyed by the kids and adults
- Diwali symbolizes the spiritual "victory of light over darkness, good over evil, and knowledge over ignorance".
- The festival is widely associated with Lakshmi, goddess of prosperity.



DUSSEHRA

- Dussehra celebrates the Hindu god Rama's victory over the demon King Ravana and the triumph of good over evil.
- The epic Ramayana tells the story of the Lord Rama who wins the lovely Sita for his wife only to have her carried off by Ravana, the demon king of Lanka.



GANESH CHATURTHI

- It is also known as Vinayaka Chaturthi is the hindu festival that reveres god Ganesha.
- A ten-day festival, it is marked with installation of Ganesha clay idols privately in homes or publicly on elaborate pandels.



ART FORMS

There are 8 types of art forms they are....

□ BHARATHNATYAM

□ KATHAK

□ KATHAKATI

□ KUCHPUDI

□ MANIPURI

□ MOHINIATTAM

□ ODISSI



GREETINGS

- Greetings include Namaste, Namaskar, Juhar.
- All these are common spoken greetings or salutations when people meet, and are forms of farewell when they depart.
- Namaskar is considered slightly more formal than Namaste but both express deep respect.
- Namaskar is commonly used in India and Nepal by Hindus, Jains and Buddhists, and many.

CONCLUSION

- There is a great diversity among different regions of India in terms of language, cuisine, culture and dress.
- But though we all are different we all are Indians.